

## THE DAILY JOURNAL.

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## One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody who will produce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, or in any town, city, township, county or State in the United States or Territories, that General Harrison ever said that "one dollar a day was enough for any workman."

## One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody, under the same conditions, who will produce the proof that General Harrison ever said of the railroad strikers, in 1877, that "if he (Harrison) was in power he would put men to work at the point of the bayonet, and if that would not do, he would shoot them down like dogs."

The money is in Fletcher's Bank.

## "We don't want any Republicans in our country."—SENATOR COLQUITT and REPRESENTATIVE STEWART, of Georgia.

AND William R. Myers, he pays his fare.

EVEN the colored Democrats are satisfied with the Journal. We strive to please. Now is the time to subscribe.

"The demand for cheaper coats seems to me necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coat."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE New York Star and World have discovered that Levi P. Morton employed two English gardeners on his place at Rhinebeck, and they have left his service. This is sad.

It is understood that the owners of express wagons regard the laying of street-car tracks on the sacred Circle as an abominable outrage. The tracks hardly leave them stable room on the street.

MR. THURMAN is to be taken up to Michigan as a sort of side-show. He will not make speeches, but will merely wave his hand and permit himself to be looked at. Some excitement had to be contrived to wake up the Michigan Democrats.

A PHILADELPHIAN now in England writes home that he sees more Cleveland badges worn there than on the streets of his native city. As frequently remarked, if England could vote in November it would be solid for the free-trade ticket.

THE Columbus (O.) Times, heretofore the Democratic organ of the capital of the Buckeye State, has pulled out of the free-trade rout. It will change its name to the Press, and become an independent supporter of Harrison, Morton and protection.

IF the gift of a mother-of-pearl cane-head was sufficient to secure Mr. Mills's consent to an amendment placing a duty on cut pearl and ivory, what was the nature and extent of the inducement that led to the retention of the duty on sugar? First class in Democratic tariff reform, stand up.

SOME good Republican papers are published in Pennsylvania, but this doesn't prevent the formation of clubs for the Indianapolis Journal in various and sundry towns of that State. The people want political facts at first hand, and know the Journal will give them. Now is the time to subscribe.

THE gentleman who introduced the Bloomington, Ill., delegation to General Harrison made a model speech for the time and occasion. Rev. Dr. Adams is one of the most distinguished ministers and educators in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Christian gentleman, a scholar, and a model speaker.

THE Philadelphia Times tries to explain certain incongruities in the Democratic position, by saying that each community logically favors such tariff as promises the best result to its particular interests. General Hancock expressed this thought more briefly when he said that the tariff was a local question; but it will be remembered that the country did not agree with General Hancock.

THE local campaign has developed no more pleasing or significant incidents than the visit of the Clay county coal-miners yesterday. The movement originated with a Harrison Miners' Club, and the delegation was mainly composed of coal-miners and those directly connected with the business. The banners and mottoes were peculiar to this class of workmen, and the faces of the men bespoke the earnestness that induced them to come so far to see the candidate who represents the

idea of protection to American labor. One of the speakers was a mine boss, who had worked in England, and when he contrasted British and American wages and the condition of British and American workmen, he spoke whereof he knew. General Harrison's address to the miners was in his happiest vein, and they seemed to be highly pleased with their visit.

## GROVER CLEVELAND'S RECORD.

Grover Cleveland said to the Legislature of New York: "It is the duty of the Legislature, in the interest of the State, to reduce the wages of pilots in New York so that they will not be higher than at foreign ports."

Grover Cleveland vetoed a bill reducing the working hours of street-car employees from seventeen to twelve hours a day. In his message to the New York Legislature Mr. Cleveland said: "I fail to see any good to be accomplished by the bill; besides, if the Legislature reduces the working hours, it ought to provide for the reduction of wages, which it has failed to do."

Grover Cleveland vetoed a bill reducing the rate of fare on the elevated railroads from 10 to 5 cents, a measure introduced and passed in the interests of the workmen.

Grover Cleveland is a free-trader. He favors the English system, with the English rate of wages for American workmen.

## UNEASY SOUTHERNERS.

The lot of the Democratic party which has always advocated a protective tariff is a very unhappy one in this campaign.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, one of this class, tries hard to be loyal to its party and administration, but feels constrained to call the attention of free-traders and low-tariff advocates to the following paragraphs, taken from a letter written by "Lieutenant-General" Dick Taylor to the Charleston News and Courier:

"We made two great mistakes. Had we avoided them we should have conquered you. The first was we did not substantially destroy the protective features of the tariff in the winter session of 1857 and 1858, by an act which provided a rapid sliding scale to free trade. We could have passed such a law and held it tight on you till it closed the furnaces, workshops, woolen and cotton mills, and steel and bar-iron works of the whole North and West, and scattered your workmen over the prairies and Territories. When the war was ready for you, you would not have been ready for the war. You could not have armed and equipped, and put in the field a large army, nor built a large navy. You would have been without supplies, machinery and workmen, and you would have been without money and credit."

The Chronicle is not so much concerned with the question of whether the Mills bill is intended to accomplish that which the Confederates failed to do, but points out that free trade will be ruinous to the South, and that, whatever is done, Southern industries must not be touched, or the condition that Taylor pictured for the North would exist in that region also. As Mr. Mills's bill carefully avoids interference with the interests of the South, it is possible that he had an eye to future contingencies suggested by the Charleston writer. At all events, the Chronicle's alarm concerning its own locality is needless. What Mr. Cleveland calls the "Confederate States," speaking in present tense, are still carefully protected.

## A SPECIMEN THIRD-PARTY HYPOCRISY.

When the Rev. B. W. Cooper, now of Brownstown, was pastor of the circuit in Jackson county some eighteen or twenty years ago, within the borders of which the present Rev. Adam Scott, of the Paris circuit, lived, he called upon Mr. Scott, then an official member on the circuit, to carry the hat to take the collection for the Freedmen's Aid Society. Mr. Scott peremptorily declined. He did not believe in the Freedmen's Aid Society. By reference to the minutes of the Southeast Conference it will be seen that he still does not believe in the Freedmen's Aid Society, for Paris circuit gave not a cent to it last year. The only significance in this is that Scott has not changed much in his political views since his family album contained the photo of J. Wilkes Booth, and he rode in a Democratic procession with his horse adorned with butternut branches. Mr. Scott had a right then to cherish the memory of the slayer of President Lincoln by keeping that photo among those of his family, and he has a right now to hate the Republican party just as intensely as he did then; but when he alleges that he is desirous of killing it outright because it is not temperance enough for him, it is well enough that the people should know that this is no new-born hate, but only the old hate under a new guise. Those who know his antecedents believe that he talks prohibition till the election and then votes the Democratic ticket. He evidently has not changed his political views since the day he would not carry a hat to take a collection for the Freedmen's Aid Society, for he neither carries one now nor gets any one else to do it for him; and so far as known, that photo still adorns his family album. Let him denounce the Republicans all he wants to. That is his right under the Constitution, but let him be honest and say why.

## FACTS FOR WORKINGMEN.

The case referred to elsewhere, by a New Albany correspondent, is one among hundreds of thousands. Here is a skilled mechanic, an engineer, who received \$1.50 a day in England, an unusually high rate of wages there. He came to this country to "better himself," and he did better himself by securing a position where he is paid more than twice the wages he could have hoped to obtain in the old country. He is intelligent enough to understand that this difference is owing to the existence of a tariff system which protects the workingman in this country from competition with pauper labor. He has hitherto voted the Democratic ticket, but now that that party is endeavoring to establish free trade here he realizes that to vote with it is to help reduce his income to the English standard, and he declines to commit so suicidal an act. Every laboring man of foreign birth in this country came over in order that his condition might be bettered, and when he understands that the policy of the Democratic party will, if put in force, deprive him of the advantages he now enjoys, and place him on the same indolent footing with his fellow-countrymen

at home, he is quick to repudiate it and to transfer his allegiance to the Republican party because it advocates a system which has made it possible for him to better himself here. The difference between the starvation wages of his native land and the compensation for the same work here is an object lesson whose influence on one who has had experience, no specious free trade arguments can overcome. With free trade here he knows that wages will be reduced.

## SENTIMENTAL SLUSH.

We have received a copy of a circular dated "Headquarters Prohibition Army of the Blue and Gray," and signed W. H. Hickman, corps commander. It is addressed "to all fellow-soldiers of the United States army and the late confederate army," and urges them to join the Prohibition party and contribute in money and efforts to its organization. The "comrades of the blue and gray" are asked to sign an enlistment card and pay an enlistment fee of \$1, and the same amount as annual dues. Among other things, the circular says: "The war is over. The white dove of peace perches upon our flag, and any man who intentionally stirs up sectional jealousy or seeks to open the wounds made by the war, which time and charity are healing, is a selfish demagogue, a coward, and should be regarded as an enemy to the peace and prosperity of both North and South."

Further along, it says: "We soldiers have less sectional prejudice than others. The blue has more charity for the gray and the gray for the blue, than any other class of men in the land. We soldiers of the two armies honor and respect each other's convictions, and we stand as equals in courage and skill on any bloody field."

There has been a good deal of this half-and-half sort of stuff promulgated of late, and whatever those may think who deal in it, its moral effect is anything but wholesome. It is unfortunate that the leaders of the Prohibition movement should find it necessary to stigmatize Northern soldiers who stand firmly by their principles, and by the party which represents these principles, as "selfish demagogues and cowards, and enemies to the peace and prosperity of both North and South." For it is very evident from the temper of the circular that this language is intended to apply to all Republicans. The statement that "we soldiers of the two armies honor and respect each other's convictions," is either an intentional insult to all Union soldiers who are still loyal to the flag, or else is very unfortunately worded. It is one thing to respect a man who fights for his honest convictions and quite another thing to respect his convictions. The time has not come yet to insist that both sides in the civil war were equally right, and that the cause of the Confederacy was and is entitled to as much honor and respect as that of the Union. We do not believe any Union soldier who is still loyal to the cause for which he fought respects "the convictions" of those who fought on the other side. If he does, how can he respect his own convictions? He may respect the men, but not their convictions. The leaders of the prohibition movement are paying the soldiers a very poor compliment, and doing grievous harm to the cause of true patriotism when they thus endeavor to "pool the issues" of the late war, and obliterate the lines between loyalty and treason. The success of prohibition, desirable as it may be to its advocates in a moral sense, would be dearly purchased at such a price.

HON. R. M. MURRAY, of Piqua, O., who has recently joined the Republican party, formerly represented that district in Congress as a Democrat, and is a gentleman of recognized ability and character. In a letter giving his reasons for leaving the Democratic party, he says the more he tried to approve its course on the tariff and revenue question the more his convictions carried him the other way, until he found that to preserve his self-respect he must leave the party. Of the Mills bill he says:

"I am opposed to the Mills bill, because it is not fairly constructed toward the people of the Northern States. It is a gross attempt to legislate for one section and against another. The farmer of the North is required to submit to free wool, while the Southern farmer is protected on his rice. 'Salt, a Northern product, is placed on the free list, and so is flaxseed; but sugar, an article of daily consumption by rich and poor alike, and almost exclusively a Southern production, is heavily protected. 'No such attempt at geographical legislation has ever been made within my recollection. Its effect would be to break down the industries of the North and build up those of the South, and while I am a firm believer in the principle that there should be no North and no South, but one united country, when one section of the country undertakes to 'hog all the perquisites,' being interested in the prosperity of the section in which I live, I refuse to be whipped into line."

DR. JOHN A. BROOKS, the ex-confederate candidate for Vice-president on the Prohibition ticket, is making speeches in southern Indiana, in which he divides time between abusing the Republican party and the Journal. As Dr. Brooks was a confederate and a Missouri Democrat before he was a Prohibitionist, this is quite natural. The Evansville Journal says of his speech in that city:

"If any person has had any doubts that the prohibition movement, so far as related to its organization into a political party, is calculated to play into the hands of the Democratic party, the speech of Mr. John A. Brooks, last night, would have undeceived him. As the Prohibition nominee for Vice-president of the United States, his remarks were filled with hostility to and ridicule of the Republican party. It did not take the Doctor long to let the audience know that he is a Southern man and was in the rebel army, that he was a confederate, and that his sympathies were with the Democratic party, because he does not believe that the Prohibitionists have yet attained enough power to be a thorn in the side of either of the two great parties."

THE Milwaukee Sentinel reports a meeting of the Wisconsin State central committee. It says the reports were all identical in substance. "Four years ago, in nearly every locality there were Republicans who were dissatisfied with the ticket, and some that refused to support it. The present year the party is united, and all Republicans will cordially support the Chicago nominations. The mugwumps of 1884 have disappeared. A very few, who are free-traders in sentiment, have cast their lot with the Democrats, while the great majority will vote for Harrison and Morton. Considerable accessions from the Democratic party on the tariff issue were reported in many counties, and a confident belief was expressed that the election

will show large Republican gains over 1884." This is the story everywhere. The Republican party never had brighter prospects of success within a month after the naming of a ticket. Both platform and nominations have been steadily growing in public esteem since the day they were made at Chicago.

THE News gives reasons for patronizing home merchants which, with a little enlargement of vision and alteration of language, apply to American industries outside of Indianapolis. We insert the necessary words. It says:

"There is one thing of which political clubs and such organizations as are forming here cannot be too vividly reminded, and that is: That in their patronage home merchants [and manufacturers] should be chosen. If there are not here the things wanted or in the shape wanted, let the home merchant order it [or manufacturer make it]. It is of the first importance to Indianapolis [and the United States] that this should be so. Our merchants can furnish [and our manufacturers make] club uniforms and fixings, and campaign outfits as well as any. If they have not the particular fancy desired, they can command it. The point of insistence is that Indianapolis [and the United States], now the focus of so many eyes; now a place that is of daily importance; a place that is visited and observed, and even studied, should have self-respect enough and sturdy home loyalty enough to stand by its own merchants [and manufacturers] and let them do the home dealing."

A GOOD many people in this country will be inclined to the opinion that Bismarck is no fool. In a speech to the German Reichstag, in May, 1882, advocating the passage of laws under the operation of which the German empire has since greatly prospered and improved, the Chancellor said:

"The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern times. The American Nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most expensive war of all history, but immediately afterward disbanded its army, found employment for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory, and still by a system of taxation to industry cannot get a decent living out of it. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."

THE Mills bill does about as little in reforming the tariff as any bill can and effect reform at all. It is purely protectionist in principle.—News.

This must be a joke, or it is disgraceful. What "protection" is there to wool in the tariff bill? But if it be "purely protectionist in principle," how does the News support it, which is not "protectionist in principle," or how does the Democratic party support it, which is not "protectionist in principle"? Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, said in the debate on the Mills bill:

"I have said there is no gentleman on this side of the House who holds to the doctrine of protection for protection's sake under the taxing power of this government. If there is such a one I have yet to hear him speak on this question."

Is there any honesty or courage left among the Democrats and free-traders?

If the Democratic party should succeed in establishing British free trade in this country we should soon have British wages and British pauperism. Over 1,000,000 of the inhabitants of Great Britain at the present time are paupers, and the annual cost of the public poor exceeds \$50,000,000. This in a population 25 per cent. less than that of the United States. Even these figures only approximately represent the poverty of the lower classes, for in addition to the actual paupers a still larger number are but a remove from pauperism. No person knows what poverty is till he has seen it abroad. Pauperism, as it exists throughout the United Kingdom, is unknown in this country.

At last the cowardly gang of "White Caps," which for months past has been terrorizing southern Indiana, has partially met with its deserts. Two or three brave men repelled one of their midnight attacks with rifles, shooting three of the gang so it is thought they will die. If the incident is followed up with proper energy it may lead to the identification of other members of the gang, and thus to their punishment. The cowardice and imbecility of the local and State authorities is responsible for this state of things, and it is high time they should do something to relieve themselves from the odium that justly attaches to them for permitting the outrages to continue so long.

As a political Punch-and-Judy show the colored Democratic convention panned out beyond all expectation. Fortunately the row with which the first day's session ended was not accompanied by bloodshed, and the strictly farcical character of the affair was not marred by anything more tragic than one or two knockdowns and a free exhibition of revolvers. Yesterday the presence of the police tended to produce at least a semblance of harmony, without which it is impossible to inaugurate great political movements. The resolutions adopted yesterday are a literary curiosity, and as an effort at platform making, exceedingly funny.

BOTH the great parties declare for tariff revision. The Democratic party believes in a tariff for revenue only, and is against protection. The Republican party believes in a protective tariff—in protection for protection's sake—and favors a revision of the tariff upon such principles, for the reduction of the surplus. The issue before the country is a plain one. The Republican party is not skulking away from it. The Democratic party is afraid of its position, and is endeavoring to save itself by dishonesty and cowardice.

THE Republicans of the Fourth district have made no mistake in nominating M. D. Tackett as their candidate for Congress. He is a strong man, an honest and courageous Republican in every sense, and will do as much as any man in the district could to down the colossal, cheese-paring fraud. The Journal hopes the Fourth district Republicans will elect Captain Tackett.

THE streets of the city primarily belong to the people. They should not be made the playthings of any street-car company, or of any other corporation for any purpose. When a railway company lays its tracks upon a street

it should be made to operate the line, or the iron and ties be incontinently thrown out at the company's expense. What the people want is good street-car service; the laying down of a track upon a street is presumption that the company thinks it can afford to operate a line thereon. The streets must not be encumbered by the unused ties and iron of any company. There has been enough "monkeying;" it is time for business and for the running of cars.

THERE were quite a number of colored miners in the Clay county delegation, and in closing his remarks General Harrison said:

"I notice it has been said that the party to which we belong did not thoroughly protect the colored men of the South, and, therefore, there is reason for colored men going over to the Democracy. I beg those who make this assertion to answer one question: Who is it against whom the Republican party has been unable to protect the colored men?"

Never was a more pertinent and pregnant question than that. It is like a fish-hook with a barb; once it is in the mind, it cannot be got rid of.

THE Democracy are having something to say about the removal of "war taxes." What are war taxes? Four years ago the Democratic platform said: "The system of direct taxation, known as the internal revenue, is a war tax." That is true. No internal revenue tax has ever been laid in this country except as a war measure. But while pretending to favor a reduction of war taxes, the Democracy oppose reduction of internal revenue tax in order to give them a pretext for abolishing protective tariff duties.

THIS is what General Harrison said, in his Chicago speech, last March:

"I am one of those uneducated political economists that have an impression that some things may be too cheap; that I cannot find myself in full sympathy with this demand for cheaper coats, which seems to me necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coat. I believe it is true to-day that we have many things in this country that are too cheap, because whenever it is proved that the man or woman who produces any article cannot get a decent living out of it, then it is too cheap."

It is not creditable to any American university to offer as a premium for an essay by an American student, a gold medal furnished by the Cobden Club, of England, an association organized and maintained for the avowed purpose of aiding the commercial and industrial interests of Great Britain. Especially is it discreditable that this should be done by an institution supported by public taxation from all the people of an American State.

THE Democratic press professes much concern lest Mr. Blaine receive more attention than General Harrison. The alarm is needless. Republican affections are untrammelled. The party can indulge in its affection for two or more favorites with perfect loyalty to all, and benefit to everybody concerned. The Democratic candidate permits no rivals, and punishes all whom he suspects of wavering in their allegiance to himself.

At a time when half a dozen natural-gas cities in Indiana are offering bonuses in money or land, and fuel, for manufacturing establishments, the threatened inauguration of a national policy that would seriously cripple or entirely destroy manufacturing rests like an incubus on the progress of the State. "Progressive free trade" is a standing menace to the prosperity not only of Indiana, but of the entire country.

THE man or the paper that says the Republican party is not committed to a revision of the tariff deliberately and purposely falsifies. The platform is as plain as words can make it. It declares for a revision of the tariff on the principle of protection to home industry. That is in exact accordance with the declarations of the party since 1856, and is in exact opposition to the declarations of the Democratic party.

THE universities of Germany do not offer gold medals, furnished by the Cobden Club, of England, for the best essays on the benefits of English free trade. German universities are conducted in the interests of Germany. It is left for so-called American universities to assist in the development and propagation of English ideas among their students.

THE voice of the flopper is still heard in the land. This is what makes the result of the election so mighty uncertain.—(Philadelphia Times.)

THE conclusion is wrong. The flopper flops; and because, nine times out of ten, he flops into the Republican camp, this is what makes the election sure.

"CHEAP coats make cheap men." These are General Harrison's words. (Quite epigrammatic, aren't they?) But what sort of man does cheap whisky make?—Indianapolis Sentinel.

It usually makes cheap Democrats, esteemed contemporary—say, about the \$2 kind.

COLONEL INGERSOLL is not only "liberal" in religion, but holds what may be called advanced views on certain social questions. In speaking of the case of Mrs. Cignarolo, an Italian woman under sentence of death in New York, he says:

"If I was Governor, and a woman who had been abused and kicked by her husband, got up in the night and cut off his head with an ax, why, I'd give her a public reception."

If this amiable sentiment prevailed in the community, the number of receptions the public would be called upon to attend might grow tiresome from their frequency.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal says: "The gubernatorial ticket for the Indiana Republican party, as now arranged, is Hon. Albert G. Porter, of Indianapolis, for Governor, if he will accept, and Hon. Richard W. Thompson, the genial old manager of the raging Wabash, for lieutenant-governor."

THE Journal warrants that this combination never entered into the heads of the Republicans of Indiana.

THE Miss Nancys who object to newspapers that publish the news, received a note last handed down from editor Charles A. Dana, when he said, in his Milwaukee speech, "I have always felt that whatever the Divine Providence permitted to occur I was not too proud to report." The principle upon which newspapers are established is condensed in those words.

hibition speech, but he disappointed those who went to hear him by a tirade against the Republican party and a long string of jokes. He did say, however, that when the soldiers came South he longed to see every one of them destroyed—he was a rebel, and an outspoken one.

THE Terre Haute Express announces that it will furnish to the Republican newspapers of the Eighth Congressional district, free of cost, supplement copies of Colonel Thompson's great speech. There are no flies on the Express.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What is the average yield per acre, in the United States, of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley? NEWTON, Ind., July 24.

Average yield of wheat in 1887, 12.1-10 bushels; corn, 20.1-10 bushels; oats, 25.4-10 bushels; returns of rye and barley not at hand.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Who is to publish "Low" Wallace's Life of Gen. Benjamin Harrison? P. P. AND F. R. NEW CASTLE, July 26.

This has been answered a score of times; Hubbard Brothers, Philadelphia.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Is a child born of American parents in a foreign land, eligible to the office of President? OSSIANT, Ind., July 24. SUBSCRIBER.

## POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE South believes in free wool, but not free speech.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

It is said that many of Governor Hill's friends are preparing to vote for Harrison and Morton.

The motto of the Democratic campaign committee is: "In sugar we trust. In the Sugar Trust."—Philadelphia Press.

"CLEVELAND is growing," remarks a Democratic exchange. Great Scott! He weighs 300 pounds now.—Pecora Transcript.

BILL Scott, the Pennsylvania railroad king who runs Mr. Cleveland's campaign, "never smokes anything but a 10-cent cigar." FARMER DEAN, a prominent kind of Labor orator, is out for Harrison. He owns extensive mineral and oil lands in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Massachusetts Democrats are still "talking" of having a ratification meeting. General anarchy, as the Herald well says, still sits on the Democratic box in Massachusetts and holds the reins.

It is observed that the Democratic campaign committee is not sending out any anti-corporation literature. The members of the Democratic campaign committee are officers in more than thirty railroad corporations.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

FUSION in Michigan is a sucked orange. Only twenty-six out of eighty-three counties in the State were represented in the recent Greenback State convention, and the almost total absence of the former Republican element was noticeable.—Cleveland Leader.

REPUBLICANS who may be tempted to backslide into the ranks of the Prohibitionists ought to use Mrs. J. Ellen Foster's recent letter as a back bone stiffener. Mrs. Foster says: "I am a total abstainer, I am a Prohibitionist, and I am a Republican. I sincerely desire the success of Harrison and Morton, and shall do what I can to help it."—Chicago Journal.

THE Boston Globe, witnessing the wholesale defections from the Democratic ranks on the tariff issue, grows indignant over the Republican charge that the Democrats favor free trade. It says, solemnly: "We warn them [Republicans] that in making this charge they are raising a Frankenstein monster at their own doors, and if they do not desist, they will one day stand aghast."

GENERAL HARRISON's decision to stay quietly at home this summer, and not visit any distant sections of the country, is a wise one, considering the fatigue to which a long journey would subject him; but, for all that, the people of New England and the other regions remote from Indiana will regret that they cannot see or hear him during the campaign. Harrison doesn't dig his speeches out of cyclopedias.—Boston Journal.

EIGHT months ago there were nineteen Republican clubs in New Jersey, and now there are two hundred. Hard as the third-party people work in their determined efforts to prevent the Republicans from carrying General Fisk's own State, the Republicans keep ahead of them. New Jersey belongs to the Republican column, and it looks as if even the "combine" of the run Democracy with the political Prohibitionists was not going to keep it out.

## PRIVATE SOLDIERS IN OFFICE.

Senator Plumb Takes Exception to a Statement Made by Dailzell.

(Caldwell, O., Special.) In his recently published book private Dailzell says: "I know that the American people despise private soldiers. They have never elevated one to any office and never will. Apropos of this United States Senator Plumb has written to Mr. Dailzell as follows, under date of July 16: 'Your horizon must have been very narrow, for you have uttered in a moment of anger that which is a slander both upon the American people and the private soldier. Two of the State officers of Kansas, and I think three, and one of the judges of the Supreme Court of that State were private soldiers in the late war, serving as such through an entire term of enlistment. Three of the seven members of Congress from that State entered the service as private soldiers and served as such until near the close of the war, when they were promoted. At least, two of the district judges of Kansas were private soldiers during the entire period of their service in the army. There never has been any distinction made between the private and the officer concerning preference to office. It is safe to say that at least one-third of the officers in Kansas were soldiers and that fully half of the more of them were private soldiers. The Kansas people have a very decided preference for private soldiers, and are fully as liable, if not a little more so, to prefer the private to the officer.'"

"I cannot speak from my extended knowledge of the condition of things existing elsewhere, but I recall now that a private soldier is running for Governor on the Republican ticket in Illinois. I have known a private soldier to be Treasurer of that State. You may speak for Ohio, but I am sure you do not speak for the rest of the country. As I write, I recall the fact that Warner Miller, late United States Senator from New York, entered the service as a private soldier, and I have no doubt I do know of other instances of the preference of private soldiers for official place in the history of all the Northern States since the war."

## The Respect of His Fellow-Men.

DE MOINES Register. There is occasion for reflection in the kind interest that is shown in General Harrison by the throngs of his fellow-men who daily visit him. Ever since his nomination, he has been the destination of one delegation after another of admirers who call to pay their respects and wish him success. It is estimated that he has shaken hands with more than 50,000 people since he was nominated four weeks ago, and yet he is to-day as he was a month ago, simply a plain private citizen. The mere curiosity-seeker visits the White House, so he can say he